

# Wilson's Executive Conveys U. S. Greeting to France

## Welcomes All Paris—Ave-Imposing Ceremonies Mark Chief Executive's Arrival.

Paris, Dec. 14.—(L. N. S.)—Two minutes before 10 o'clock this morning the booming of 6-inch guns from Mont Valerien on the outskirts of Paris, announced that President Wilson's train was traversing the outskirts marking the outer limit of the city.

Paris listened breathlessly and exclaimed: "He has come!" It was the salute of welcome to the American statesman, who came to Europe to attend the peace conference.

From the minute the roar of the train reverberated across the city, a thundering of cannon continued at one-minute intervals until the salute of 101 guns had been completed. The weather was fine, and as the presidential train crept into the Bois de Boulogne a flock of air-planes hovered in the sky, adding their shrills to a demonstration of greeting that will linger long in the memory of Paris and the president.

A vast crowd had gathered in the streets leading to the railway station before the hour due for the train to arrive, and as the train slowed to its stopping place, billows of cheers ran and echoed up and down the thoroughfares.

The whole city was decked out in flags and it seemed that almost every person in the throng wore the Stars and Stripes.

The locomotive which had pulled the presidential train from Brest was decorated with the American and French colors.

The engineer was a French soldier, a mobilized engine driver before the war—and he wore the horizon blue of a poilu. In the lap of his blue blouse was a small button bearing the United States flag. He was a proud man.

President Wilson had become the best of the French nation when he stepped out of the train. The president was escorted by the American and French officials.

A distinguished throng awaited the president at the station. Included in this party were President Poincare, Premier Clemenceau and a distinguished galaxy of ambassadors, ministers and army and navy officers.

President Poincare and numerous other were accompanied by their wives.

A piece of red plush carpet had been stretched from the station platform up to the main building and across the street to the spot where the carriage was to be driven.

The military and naval aides were the first of the train and the honor of the presidential train. The president and the president stepped down.

The president was accompanied to the station by Mr. Wilson, who was introduced to President Poincare and Premier Clemenceau by Secretary Francis Pickens.

# ARTILLERY UNIT TO COME HOME

## 51st Regiment Largest Group Among Additional 5,017 Men Designated.

OFFICE: EAST RELEASED  
More Rapidly Enlisted Men—Total 824. Now Scheduled for Discharge.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The designation of 172 additional officers and 4,845 men by Gen. Pershing for early return home was announced today by the war department. The largest unit included is the Fifty-first regiment, coast artillery, with 70 officers and 1,770 men.

Other units are the Twenty-third, 17th, 24th, and 26th aero squadrons; and the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth photo sections, air service; Company F, Twenty-ninth engineers, the First trench mortar battalion and the Fifty-second and Fifty-third ammunition trains.

The war department has now designated a total of 824,000 men in the United States for discharge, an increase of nearly 200,000 during the last week. Gen. March made clear, however, that designation of troops does not mean immediate discharge, but severance from the service as their turn is reached in demobilization.

Summarizing the flow of returning troops from France, Gen. March said a total of 5,553 officers and 135,282 men had been designated for return to the United States. Of that number, 1,373 officers and 20,703 men have actually sailed from France.

The chief of staff of the army, Gen. Pershing, said that the Fifty-second (Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee) had suffered unusually heavy casualties, one report having been that 90 per cent of its personnel had been killed, wounded or captured.

A report from the division dated Nov. 13, two days after the fighting ended, Gen. March said, recorded that 224 officers and 5,253 men were killed, wounded or captured.

The Eighty-second includes the division of the Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. The American Third army yesterday crossed the Rhine and occupied the Coblenz bridgehead, Gen. Pershing informed the war department today in an official communication.

The chief of staff also announced the infantry units that make up the American Third army, or the army of occupation. These are: First division: Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth infantry regiments; Second division: Ninth and Twenty-third infantry regiments and Fifth and Sixth regiments; Third division: Fourth, Seventh, Thirtieth and Thirty-eighth regiments; Fourth division: Thirty-ninth, Forty-seventh, Fifty-eighth and Sixty-first regiments; Fifth division: Tenth, Eleventh, Sixtieth and Sixty-third regiments; Thirty-third division: Nineteenth, Thirtieth, Forty-second, Forty-fifth, Sixty-second and Sixty-fourth regiments; Seventy-ninth division: Thirty-first, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth regiments.

The fine seaport of Brest is an admirable stage for such a historic landing. Its hills and ramparts give a fine view and this crowded dock is a wide roadstead. Long before noon the people gathered at commanding points, gazing seaward, each trying to catch out of the lifting mist, the first sight of the American battleships and its escorts of American battleships.

In the forenoon the French warships, Montcalm, Admiral and Aubo, and half a dozen destroyers left the port for the roadstead where they lined up in readiness to salute with twenty-one guns and the regulation sevenfold cheer of French naval courtesy.

It was under a gray Breton sky, but without Breton rain, that the crowds assembled on the shore from the roadway in the railway station. Gold, while the sultry sun refused to give, was provided by the masses of peasant folk in gay country costumes, marvelous embroidery upon blue and red silk dresses, and aprons of lace and gold.

Washington at 3 Friday afternoon aboard the packet Pas de Calais. Long before the packet reached the harbor, the crowds were flocking to the town from the whole department of Finistere.

President Wilson left the George Washington at 3 Friday afternoon aboard the packet Pas de Calais. Long before the packet reached the harbor, the crowds were flocking to the town from the whole department of Finistere.

# WHERE THE PRESIDENT WILL RESIDE IN PARIS



The beautiful garden of the Murat home. The beautiful palace, at the request of the Prince and Princess Murat, was turned over to the president through the French government.

# NEVER VISIT MORE WE LOOSE

President Wilson Lands With Good Will of French Freely Given.

Politicians Would "Gossip" Him—People Look to Him to Bring Peace.

London Times-Poll. Leader says: "The president of the United States, Mr. Wilson, was in France. It would be easy to expatiate at length on the different reasons which assure him a wholehearted welcome from every section of French opinion, but there is one cause of cordiality common to all classes. It is gratitude for the achievements of America in the war."

There are people in this country who seem to imagine he brings in a new sort of cure, some kind of patent medicine, which will rid the world forever from its old malady of war. They are not many, but the whole country has been infected by the contagion of Mr. Wilson's thought and wishes him well in his efforts with the statesmen, and the allies will translate, for the common good, the ideal of peace into lasting practice.

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# WILSON TOASTS FRENCH REPUBLIC; PROUD OF ARM

## At Dinner Given By Poincares, President Says United States Aimed at More Than Mere Winning of War—French Executive Makes Reply.

Paris, Dec. 14.—President and Madame Poincare gave a luncheon at the Place de la Elysee in honor of President and Mrs. Wilson. President Wilson on this occasion, spoke as follows, in replying to an address by President Poincare:

"Mr. President, I am deeply indebted to you for your gracious greeting. It is very delightful to find myself in France and to feel the quick contact of sympathy and unselfish friendship between the representatives of the United States and the representatives of France."

More Than Winning War. "You have been very generous in what you have said to me about myself, but I feel that I have said and what I have tried to do in an attempt to speak the thought of the people of the United States truly and to carry that thought out in action."

From the first thought of the people of the United States turned toward something more than the mere winning of the war. It turned to the establishment of eternal principles of right and justice. It realized that merely to win the war was not enough; that it must be won in such a way, and the questions raised by it settled in such a way, as to insure the future peace of the world and lay the foundations for the freedom and happiness of its many peoples and nations."

Never So Terrible. "Never before has war been so terrible a visage or exhibited more grossly the debasing influence of ill-humored ambition. The war which shall upon the ruin wrought by the armies of the central empires with the same repulsion and deep indignation that they stir in the hearts of the men of France and Belgium."

"And I appreciate as you do, sir, the necessity of such action in the final settlement of the issues of the war. We will not only reject such acts of terror and spoliation, but men everywhere aware that they cannot be ventured upon without the certainty of just punishment."

I know with what ardor and enthusiasm the soldiers and sailors of the United States have given the best of themselves in this great struggle. They have expressed the true spirit of America. They believe their ideals to be acceptable to free peoples everywhere and are rejoiced to have played the part which they have played in giving reality to those ideals in co-operation with the armies of France."

We are proud of the part they have played and we are happy that they should have been associated with such comrades in a common cause.

With Peculiar Feeling. "It is with peculiar feeling, Mr. President, that I find myself in France joining with you in rejoicing over the victory that has been won. The ties that bind France and the United States are peculiarly close. I do not know in what other comradeship we could have fought with more zeal or enthusiasm. It will daily be a matter of pleasure with me to see the progress of the peace."

"I raise my glass to the health of the president of the French republic and to Madame Poincare and the prosperity of France."

Poincares Welcome. President Poincare, in his address of welcome, paid high tribute to President Wilson, to whom he referred as an "illustrious democrat."

"Mr. President: Paris and France awaited you with impatience," said the French executive. "They were eager to acclaim in you the illustrious victor of the world and because they were inspired by exalted thought, the philosopher delighting in the solution of universal laws from particular events, the eminent statesman who has found a way to express the highest political and moral thought through this informal way which bears the stamp of immortality."

"They had also a passionate desire to offer thanks, in your person, to the great republic, of which you are the chief, for the invaluable assistance which had been given spontaneously during this war to the defenders of right and liberty."

Countless Gifts. "The liberality of your Red Cross, the countless gifts of your fellow-citizens, and the inspiring initiative of the American women anticipated your military and naval actions and showed the world to which side your sympathies were inclined."

On the day when you flung yourselves into the battle with what desperation your great people and yourself prepared for united success. "Some months ago you called me that the United States would send me a new regime, considering that should be reached on which the allied armies were able to submerge the enemy under an overwhelming flow of new divisions."

"And, in effect, for more than a year a steady stream of youth and energy has been poured out upon the shores of France."

Every building was ablaze with red, white and blue bunting, and the air was thick with the waving of the stars and stripes. The Arch of Triumph was brilliant with solar, the Avenue du Bois was lined with foreign legion soldiers from the army of Gen. Mangin, which played such a brilliant part in the great offensive beginning July 18. The party did not pass through the Arch of Triumph, which was brightly lit with multi-colored lights. At this point a number of socialist organizations had gathered on a mass, they waved banners with various inscriptions upon them, such as "Long Live Wilson, Our Benefactor" and "We Welcome the President."

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